

2017年行政長官參選人葉劉淑儀
新增政綱（2017年2月24日更新版）

一、 支援旅遊業及酒店業

1. 關注政府如果靠立法手段成立旅遊業監管局，會否造成過度監管，在今時今日旅遊業低迷之時，更加打擊這行業，影響大量業界人士生計。
2. 香港要重振旅遊業，需要兼顧硬件及軟件，硬件是指新的旅遊設施和基建設施，軟件則是各層次的人才，例如將來三跑需要的技術及行政管理人才。
3. 成立旅遊局，由高級官員負責旅遊規劃，協調所有旅遊設施的進度，例如西九龍文化區、啟德體育園等，並且統籌提升香港對國內和國外形象的推廣。
4. 積極推動旅遊業向高增值發展，增加本地會議、展覽及獎勵旅遊（MICE）業務，以此吸引旅客。
5. 隨著大型旅遊網站的興起，中小型旅行社經營變得更困難，應在人力資源、科技等方面提供協助，讓他們升級轉型。
6. 打擊各類無牌經營的住宿服務，例如無牌賓館、民宿，以至露營車等。
7. 積極研究輸入勞工，例如改善現有的「補充勞工計劃」，解決酒店業人手短缺的問題。

二、 改善醫療衛生服務

8. 下屆政府應研究招募退休醫療人員定期探訪長期病患者，以減低急症室需要處理的非緊急個案；加強癌症篩查及擴展癌症篩查服務；以及加強培訓基層醫療人手等。
9. 加強社區醫療系統，成立以地區為本，包括註冊護士及專職醫療人員的社區醫療隊伍，為長者提供上門復康或其他醫療服務，以及以長者人口的比例訂定社區醫療隊的數目的提案。
10. 檢視公營醫療系統及對醫療人員的培訓進行長遠的規劃，解決醫護人員專業培訓不足的問題(例如護士及臨床心理學家不足、衛生署無法聘請足夠人手等問題)。
11. 《殘疾人士院舍條例》及《安老院舍條例》應該予以檢討，以使該兩條條例能切合現今社會的需要。政府亦應監督條例的執行情況，確保院舍有足夠及恰當的醫護人員照顧長者和殘疾人士。
12. 現時《輔助醫療業條例》只規管五類醫護專業，其餘專職醫療人員並未有統一的註冊和規管制度，政府亦未有向他們的專業發展提供合適的支援，導致部分類別的醫護人員(例如臨床心理學家)短缺，亦令部分類別的醫護人員的資格沒有得到

認證，導致部分市民尋求醫護服務時未能得到保障。因此，我同意為各專職醫療人員引入註冊制度，確保註冊專職醫療人員的專業水平的提案。

13. 研究以風險為本的方針規管醫療儀器，以保障市民的安全。
14. 引入「直接就診，公開轉介」的機制，容許病人自行選擇經西醫轉介或直接尋求物理治療、職業治療及臨床心理治療服務，增加醫療系統的彈性。
15. 各專業醫療人員的管理委員會應由各自的專業醫療人員擔任主席，委員會內亦應有由選舉產生的業界代表。

三、 培養文化藝術素養

成立文化藝術及創意產業局

16. 培養文化及藝術素養是全人教育很重要的一環，對拓闊青年人的視野及培育人民精神有正面作用。雖然藝術及文化未必一定可以產業化，但創意產業的發展，的確能讓我們年青人有多點空間，發揮長處。
17. 我建議成立一個文化藝術及創意產業局，負責推廣以廣東話為本的文化創意產品，並加強香港文化藝術及創意產業於內地發展的支援，協助香港的創意產業衝出國際。
18. 提升社會對文化及創意例如出版業的重視，並重新推動修改《版權條例》，以打擊網上非法侵權活動。
19. 至於營運資金，可考慮如在七十年代向電影院門票徵收娛樂稅的方法，向大型娛樂活動的門票徵收象徵式費用，作為該局的經費。

積極推動「民間商演」

20. 以廣東話為本的香港文化產品，無論是源自嶺南的粵劇、或是用廣東話演出的話劇、歌劇，甚至是流行歌曲，其實在國內外都有市場。我建議政府應積極以「民間商演」的方式，即是由官方機構帶領香港的藝術團體及歌舞團到內地演出，打響知名度；再協助團體接觸內地的商業機構及營運公司，讓他們有機會在內地繼續表演，開拓市場。

增設演出及展覽場所

21. 我認為下屆政府於規劃新發展區及進行市區重建時，都要有文化考量，適當加入演出場地及展覽場所，令中小型劇團或書畫界，有機會表演和展覽。
22. 西九文化區對文化界而言，是一個極為重要的發展基地，下屆政府無論在設施及人事安排上，包括與商界合作興建酒店及發展物業來融資等，都應該與業界多作溝通，確保業界的聲音得到充份反映。

四、 振興本地演藝事業

23. 近年本港的電影業發展受《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（CEPA）中的條款制肘，局限了香港電影的發展，令香港電影市場萎縮。政府是時候檢視 CEPA 的相關條例是否已經過時，考慮研究放寬限制，令更多本地人才可進入內地市場發展。
24. 仿效韓國及馬來西亞等地的做法，研究透過資助，鼓勵本地創作，培育本地人才接班。
25. 面對鄰近地區的競爭，政府應透過成立文化藝術及創意產業局，積極協助本地演藝事業開拓海外市場，重建香港電影業昔日的光輝。
26. 鑑於通訊事務管理局對植入式廣告的要求模糊不清，規管模式追不上區內地區的發展，削弱本地影視業的競爭力。下屆政府應該檢討相關條例，參考海外經驗訂立開放及清晰的準則。

五、 推動全民閱讀 提高本地著作水平

27. 文化素養對社會的發展有著深遠的影響，政府應該掀頭帶動閱讀風氣，鼓勵學童從少培養閱讀習慣，長遠而言有助提升整個社會的文化水平及公民素質。
28. 每年七月的香港書展雖已是香港盛事，但只屬「活動」性質的推廣並不足夠，政府應多做工夫推動閱讀風氣，從社區、學校做起，例如增設便利閱讀的社區設施，推動全民閱讀。
29. 香港市場規模有限，本地出版業需走出去，我建議成立文化藝術及創意產業局，一條龍式推動包括出版業等文化產業的發展，並把握一帶一路的機遇，幫助出版業、印刷商等等開拓新興市場。
30. 研究《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（CEPA）的內容，放寬香港出版商在內地出版著作的限制，例如每年配額若干書號予香港出版商出版，幫助香港作者及出版商開拓內地市場，長遠有助提高本地著作水平。
31. 教育局應視教科書出版商為伙伴，於制訂相關政策或設計課程時，諮詢業界，吸納業界聲音。
32. 提高出版業從業員，例如作者、編輯，的專業地位及水平，研究開發相關專業課程，培養專業人才。

六、 制訂兒童友善政策，提升兒童健康

33. 根據聯合國《兒童權利公約》，所有 18 歲以下人士均被定義為兒童。香港作為公約的締約方，有義務落實公約中對兒童的保護。

34. 兒童健康問題涵蓋多個重要範疇，包括兒童精神健康、濫藥及患上長期病等。兒童是我們社會最重要的資產，在早期投資於照顧兒童全面健康發展，將能夠為社會帶來極大裨益。
35. 下屆政府應制訂具前瞻性的兒童建康政策，透過教育及宣傳，提高公眾對兒童健康的意識。
36. 現時只由家庭議會兼顧兒童事務，在政策制訂上未能針對兒童的需要。我認同應成立兒童事務委員會，就兒童健康政策作全盤規劃，專注處理兒童在成長、情緒、教育及健康等各方面的需要。
37. 政府應該培訓更多合適的專業人士(例如語言治療師)，及早識別並協助有特殊學習需要的幼童，為學童、家長及教師提供足夠的支援。

七、 全民退休保障

38. 自回歸以來，強積金的回報低，令很多人士擔心退休後的生活保障，令社會有強烈訴求改善退休保障制度。
39. 我在政綱中已提出應進一步改善退休保障制度，在經濟條件許時提高覆蓋率及津貼金額，加強現有的退休保障制度，並逐步走向全民。
40. 在聆聽各方意見後，我認同應再深入研究全民退休保障聯席提出的融資安排，並繼續與各界商討方案的細節。

八、 制訂園境策略

41. 下屆政府應提高對綜合模式規劃（Holistic Approach）的重視，並檢視園境設計在城市規劃中的角色，讓園境師能夠有更大程度的參與。
42. 為香港制訂全面的園境策略，改善公共空間規劃及市區綠化，配合香港發展成智慧城市的目標，將香港打造成更宜居的城市。

九、 支援建造業發展

43. 現時香港樓房及基建的工程量時多時少，導致建造業的前景不明朗，行內中小企甚至因此面對現金流不足的問題。我亦早已在政綱中建議，政府應成立中小企支援署，為中小企提供更多支援，其中理應包括建造業。
44. 建築信息模型（Building Information Modelling，或簡稱 BIM）能模擬出全面的建築結構，是建造業近年大勢所趨的技術。政府應帶頭在政府建築工程項目上多使用 BIM 技術，引領業界朝這方向發展，從而改善設計和提升建造效率。

十、 推動航運業發展

45. 香港的航運業屬高增值產業，於 2016 年為本地貢獻 780 億元的經濟總值。《基本法》第一百二十五條賦予香港獨立的船舶登記制度，令本港航運業取得空前成功。香港船舶登記數目由回歸初期的 400 多艘，上升至現時的 2000 多艘，在全球排名第四。
46. 對於政府去年成立香港海運港口局，航運界表示歡迎，可惜香港海運港口局並非法定組織，亦沒有獨立資源，缺乏足夠力量解決業界的難題。
47. 船舶管理、融資及仲裁等，均屬高增值的服務，擁有海事相關專業知識的人才，對航運業來說是最寶貴的資產。下屆政府應該將香港海運港口局提升為法定組織，賦予更多資源以培訓本地人才，透過宣傳改善公眾行業的印象，吸引更多青年入行。

2017 Chief Executive Candidate Regina Ip's Supplementary Policy Platform

24 February 2017

I. Tourism and Hospitality

1. I will keep a close eye on the government's proposed statutory Travel Industry Authority to see whether it will lead to overregulation affecting the tourism sector and the livelihood of employees.
2. Hong Kong needs to reinvigorate the tourism industry by improving both hardware and software support. For hardware, new tourism facilities and infrastructure must be built. For software, we need to nurture talents across all levels, e.g. technical and management staff for the future third runway.
3. I support the establishment of Tourism Bureau, headed by a senior official. The Bureau will be responsible for tourism planning and coordinating progress of tourist facilities, e.g. West Kowloon Cultural District and Kai Tak Sports Park. The Bureau will also be responsible for coordinating tourism promotion to enhance Hong Kong's profile inside and outside our country.
4. I will actively promote high value-added tourism in particular the MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) segment to attract visitors.
5. Small to medium-sized travel agencies are faced with fierce competition as travel agency websites are gaining popularity. We should provide human resources and technology support to help these SMEs upgrade and transform their service offerings.
6. The government should enforce law against all kinds of unlicensed accommodation services, including unlicensed guesthouses, bed and breakfasts and camping trucks.
7. I will seek solutions to the labour shortage in the hospitality industry. One way to be considered is to allow labour importation for the industry through improving the Supplementary Labour Scheme.

II. Healthcare Services

8. The next administration should recruit retired healthcare professionals to visit chronic disease patients on a regular basis to reduce non-urgent cases in the Accident & Emergency Departments. It should also expand cancer screening services and enhance training of primary care personnel.
9. The community care system has to be enhanced, for example, by forming community healthcare teams comprising registered nurses and other healthcare professionals to provide home-based medical and rehabilitation services for the elderly. The number of community healthcare teams should be determined by the proportion of the older population.
10. The government should review the public healthcare system and make a long-term plan for healthcare personal training to resolve the severe shortages of nurses and clinical psychologists and the recruitment difficulties faced by the Department of Health.
11. The Residential Care Homes (Persons with Disabilities) Ordinance and the Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons) Ordinance should be reviewed to meet the needs of today's society. The government should also step up its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the ordinances to ensure that the care homes have adequate and suitable personnel to look after the residents.
12. The Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance currently only regulates five professions. There is no unified registration and regulation system for other allied health professions, and the government has not offered appropriate support for their professional development. As a result, some types of professionals (e.g. clinical psychologists) are in short supply, and some professions lack the qualification accreditations necessary for protecting citizens seeking treatment. Therefore, I agree that we should introduce registration systems for various types of allied health professionals to ensure their professional standards.
13. We should adopt a risk-based approach to the medical device regulation to protect citizens' safety.

14. We should adopt an open-access referral system to increase flexibility of the healthcare system by allowing patients to choose between referrals by doctors or direct access to physical therapy, occupational therapy and clinical psychology therapy.
15. The boards or councils for healthcare professionals should be chaired by people from their respective professions. Also, the boards or councils should include peer-elected members.

III. Cultural Development

Establish a Culture, Arts and Creative Industries Bureau

16. Culture and arts are essential for a well-round education. They broaden young people's horizon and cultivate humanity. Arts may not necessarily be commercialised, but the development of creative industries can create more opportunities for young people to use their strengths.
17. I propose to set up a Culture, Arts and Creative Industries Bureau to promote Cantonese cultural and creative products; enhance support for Hong Kong's cultural, arts and creative industries to enter the Mainland market; and help Hong Kong's creative industries go global.
18. I will raise the public awareness of culture, creativity and the related industries such as the publishing industry. I will also reintroduce amendments to the Copyright Ordinance to combat online copyright infringement.
19. The Council can consider imposing symbolic fees on tickets for large-scale entertainment events, similar to the entertainment tax on tickets to cinemas in the 1970s, as a source of revenue.

Promote performing arts in commercial settings

20. Hong Kong's Cantonese cultural products, ranging from Cantonese opera, new-style drama and opera to Cantopop, are well-received in both Mainland and overseas markets. I suggest the government should lead tours for arts group to perform in the Mainland

and help them reach out to the Mainland commercial organizations for further performance opportunities.

Provide additional performance and exhibition venues

21. The next administration should take cultural infrastructure development into consideration when planning new development areas and urban renewal projects to include performance venues and exhibition venues for small and medium-sized arts groups.
22. The West Kowloon Cultural District is an extremely important place for the cultural sector's development. The next administration should communicate with the industry to ensure their voices are heard when making facilities and personnel arrangements, especially when engaging the private sector in financing the project with hotel or property development projects.

IV. Film and Television Industry

23. In recent years, the development of the film industry in Hong Kong has to some extent been hindered by the limitations of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), which has constrained the development of Hong Kong films and shrank Hong Kong film market. It is time for the government to examine whether CEPA's relevant provisions are out of date and consider relaxing the restrictions so that more local talents can enter the Mainland market.
24. Hong Kong should consider following the examples of South Korea and Malaysia to encourage local film production and nurture local talents through funding.
25. In the face of competition from neighbouring areas, the government should actively assist the local industry in opening up overseas markets through the establishment of the Culture, Arts and Creative Industries Bureau to restore our film industry to its former glory.
26. The Communications Authority's restrictions on product placement are ambiguous and the regulatory model has not been able to catch up with the development of the region,

thus weakening the competitiveness of the local film and television industry. The next administration should review the relevant regulations and make open and clear guidelines with reference to overseas experience.

V. Reading Culture and Publishing Industry

27. Culture is an important factor of social development. To improve our society's culture and citizenship, the government should promote the culture of reading and encourage school children to cultivate reading habits
28. The Hong Kong Book Fair held in July each year is our highlight event. In addition to this kind of promotional events, the government should also promote reading in the community and schools, for example, by providing more reading facilities in the community.
29. Due to the limited size of the local market, there is a need for our publishing industry to explore other markets. I propose to set up a Culture, Arts and Creative Industries Bureau to facilitate the development of cultural industries including publishing industry and to help publishers and printers explore the Belt and Road emerging markets.
30. I will consider further liberalisation measures under of CEPA to relax restrictions on Hong Kong publishers in the Mainland, for example, by allowing Hong Kong publishers to publish books and magazines in the Mainland directly on a quota basis. Expanding markets for local writers and publishers will help improve the level of local works in the long term.
31. The Education Bureau should regard textbook publishers as a partner and consult the industry when formulating relevant policies or designing curricula.
32. We should develop professional courses for authors, editors and other publishing industry practitioners to groom talents for the industry and raise their professional status and level.

VI. Child-friendly Policy and Child Health Promotion

33. Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18. Hong Kong is obliged to take the appropriate measures to protect children's rights in accordance with the Convention.
34. Child health issues include mental health problems, substance abuse and chronic diseases. As children are our society's most valuable asset, we should invest in their healthy development at an early stage for the benefits of society.
35. The government should formulate a children health policy with foresight and raise public awareness of children's health through education and publicity.
36. Children's affairs are just one of the many areas covered by the Family Council, so there has been a lack of focused efforts in meeting children's needs. A children affairs commission should be set up to do overall planning for child health policy, so that children's developmental, emotional, educational and health needs could be met.
37. The government should train more professionals such as speech therapists to identify children with special education needs (SEN) at an early stage and provide support for them as well as their parents and teachers.

VII. Universal Retirement Protection

38. The unsatisfactory return rates of the MPF have made a lot of people worried about retirement and led to strong voices calling for a better retirement protection system.
39. I have already acknowledged the need to improve the current retirement protection system in my platform, and proposed to expand the coverage and raise the amounts of the allowances for the elderly when the economic situation allows, gradually moving towards universal retirement protection.
40. After listening to views of various sectors, I agree to further examine the possible financial arrangements for universal retirement protection. I will continue to discuss details with different sectors.

VIII. Landscape Strategy

41. The next administration should adopt a holistic approach to urban planning and further engage landscape architects in the urban planning process.
42. I will formulate and implement a comprehensive landscape strategy to improve public space planning and urban greening, making Hong Kong a more liveable Smart City.

IX. Construction Industry

43. The number of housing and infrastructure projects has fluctuated over the years, creating uncertainty in the construction industry. A considerable number of SMEs in this sector face cash-flow problems. My proposed Department of SME Development will provide further support for SMEs including those in the construction sector.
44. Building Information Modelling (BIM) simulates the whole construction of a building. The use of BIM technology has been gaining wider acceptance in the industry over the recent years. The government should take the lead in driving greater BIM adoption by more actively applying the technology in its construction projects for improving design and construction efficiency.

X. Shipping Industry

45. Hong Kong's shipping industry is a high value-added industry, contributing 78 billion dollars to our economy in 2016. According to Article 125 of the Basic Law, Hong Kong is authorised to maintain a separate shipping register, which is instrumental to our shipping industry's great success. The number of Hong Kong registered ships has increased from around 400 shortly after the handover to over 2,000 nowadays, making Hong Kong Shipping Register the fourth largest in the world.
46. The shipping industry welcomes the establishment of the Hong Kong Maritime and Port Board. However, the Board lacks statutory standing and resources to solve problems faced by the industry.

47. Ship management, ship finance, maritime arbitration and the like are high value-added services. People with maritime-related expertise are the most valuable asset to the shipping industry. The next administration should upgrade the Hong Kong Maritime and Port Board to a statutory body, allocate more resources to train local talents, and improve the public image of the industry to attract young people.